PRICE ONE CENT.

EVENING EDITION.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1887.

EVENING EDITION.

NEW

UNCLE SAM'S CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

FOUGHT THE BURGLARS AWAY ..

Plucky Chelsen Insurance Agent Fired at

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD.

BOSTON, Dec. 26. - Charles Willis Gould, at

insurance agent, had a desperate encounter

with burglars at his residence on Warren

street, Chelsen, Saturday night. Mr. Gould and his family had been celebrating the festive season with a Christmas tree and retired About 3 o'clock Mr. Gould was awakened

IT DOES NOT IMPROVE THEIR LOOKS.

Girls Make a Sad Mistake When They Blacken Their Evelids.

the paraphernalia of a toilet table he begins to think that beauty in

which traces a delicate little vein, to give the

appearance of a thin, transparent skin, are

laid on with a finesse that any other painter

Behind the glare of the footlights greater

freedom in applying the colors is permitted, because they have to carry a greater distance, although even there the real artist refines a little in the "laying on." The effect of a slight line of bistre under

Condensed Local News.

Fire caused a loss of \$5 to Leopold Lefkowith by destroying that much furniture at 288 Second street to-day.

Annie Gaines, cieven months old, died without a

Last evening Catherine Carroll, aged sixty-four years, housekeeper at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street and Kingsbridge road, fell downstains. Her skuil was fractured, and she died almost in-

A pan of grease cought fire while it was standing on the kitchen range of the Deef and Dumb Asy-lum at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Twelfth avenue, but the fire caused no slarm and did no damage.

bistre, and the blue

tanding on the stairs.

PRICE ONE CENT:

#### READING'S FORCED HOLIDAY

WHAT WILL TO-MORROW BRING FORTH IN THE GREAT STRIKE?

New Hands To Run the Trains If the Strikers Do Not Return to Work-The Men Say They Are Out For a Principle-Did the Company Force the Strike ?-Probable Effect in New York,

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. I PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Interest in the great strike on the Reading lines centres on the outcome of to-morrow's proceedings, The company has ordered the men back to work Tuesday morning, and if they are not at their posts their places will be filled by new hands. If there is to be any disturbance it will occur when the officials attempt to move trains with green men.

There was almost a complete cessation of work on the entire system yesterday. Not a coal train ran, while on the previous Sunday more than half a hundred trains came to this city.

The men spent the day strengthening their lines and looking out for non-union men. They say the company forced the strike for They say the company forced the strike for "Go on strike, is it?" he said, as if sur-

They say the company forced the strike for stock-jobbing purposes. Crews of coal-laden vessels refused to take them out through sympathy with the strikers. One of the trains sent out from Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Saturday night was side-tracked at Bridgeport. Thousands of coal cars were side-tracked at Palo Alto and Pottsville, and at these and other places throughout the coal region the men have received and are obeying the order to quit work very generally. Everybody in the company's employ at Potts-ville, including telegraph operators, struck The 2,000 shop men at Reading are undecided whether the order applies to them or not.

The Reading officials still declare their hope to get the men back without any serious trouble. No freight except, of a perishable nature was run.

able nature was run.

The schedule passenger trains are running
as usual to-day.

The men say they are out for a principle
and declare they will stay out until a satis-

and declare they will stay out until a satis-factory adjustment is reached.

The financial condition of the Reading em-ployees' organization is a matter of impor-tance especially in case the strike should be continued any great length of time.

On this point one of the chiefs of the con-vention said last night at Port Richmond:

We have just been figuring out how much cash we can get along the line, and we find that in ease the company puts 15,000 men, or

cash we can get along the line, and we find that in case the company puts 15,000 men on the road at \$3 per day, we can pay them \$3.50 for two weeks—50 cents a day more. At the end of that time the road would be for sale."

At that rate it would require over half a million dollars to keep up such a campaign for two weeks only. But it is stated by other officers of the employees' convention that in the event of a long strike the assemblies are in good condition to maintain their members. Since the beginning of the Lehigh miners' strike the Reading employees have contributed to them out of their own earnings not less than \$75,000, but notwithstanding this the Reading men are said to be still financially strong.

ing this the Reading men are said to be still financially strong.

There is no general treasury in the employees' convention, but the treasuries of the forty-seven local assemblies which compose it contain, it is said, in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars. Besides this, the Reading men have an intimate alliance with the Union Pacific Railroad Employees' District Assembly, No. 82; the Pennsylvania Railroad Employees' District Assembly, No. 212, and with the assemblies composed of the Baltimore and Ohio, Jersey Central and Lechigh Valley Railroad employees.

# FEARS OF A COAL FAMINE.

#### The Effect of the Reading Strike May be Felt in This City.

The great struggle between the Knights of Labor and the Reading Railway Company has only just begun, and by to-morrow morning fully 40,000 men, it is stated by the Knights, will be out. The Knights at all the supply depots of the company in this city and elsewhere will systain their brothers of the order by refusing to handle any freight or coal delivered by or consigned to the

Resding Company.

Coal handlers, freight handlers and truck and cart men who move or carry coal and freight are expected to join in the general attack upon the railroad company. It is said that the obligations which Knights everywhere owe to each other make such a step necessary in the event of the Reading men calling upon their brethren in this city

men calling upon their brethren in this city and elsewhere to aid them.

Is is believed by leading men in the order in this city that the General Executive Board will soon take the matter directly in hand unless the company yields.

Such a general strike as that outlined would, if it lasted perhaps even a week, cause a coal famine such as New York has never experienced. Of course the greatest sufferers would be near record.

sufferers would be poor people who are com-pelled to buy ceal in small quantities.

The poor families in the tens of thousands

The poor families in the tens of thousands of tenements in this city who buy coal by the half or the quarter ton and by the bashel and pailful would suffer most from a rise in price and from a scarcity of supply. Rich and

and from a scarcity of supply. Here and well-to-do people would not be affected, having their coal supplies in for the winter.

"That is one of the worst phases of a strike of this kind that we have to contend with," a Knight said to a World re-"That is one of the worst phases of a su of this kind that we have to cont with," a Knight said to a Womp. porter to-day, "We had it during coal bandlers" strike last winter. But v

can we do? Even our own brothers suffer, and they are willing to for the sake of principle and to sustain the organization. No reforms are effected without some sacri-"If our men here handled the Reading

coal and freight under existing circumstances they would be opposing the very principle for which the men at Elizabethport and Port Richmond and on all the Reading lines are contending. Our great order would not be what it claims if its members failed to sustain others in a battle for existence. The Reading trouble concerns us all, and our motto is: 'An injury to one is the concern of all.'

"Our brothers of the coal and freight-handlers' local assemblies had a similar ex-perience last winter and made many sacri-fices; and they are poor, but they are just as ready to sustain the Reading men as they were when the men went out at all the coal supply depots and the docks in New Jersey last winter."

# A SMALL STOCK ON HAND.

A member of the Coal Exchange said that the supplies of coal in the yards in this city were very low, as they were at Phildelphia. The small dealers in particular though they have not been affected by the difficulty yet, are likely to take an early advantage of the trouble and raisothe price of coal about 25 cents a ton.

The same gentleman said that if the strike continued for a week an advance of 50 cents

a ton would result, and if it lasted longer, 75 cents and \$1 would be added to present

President Corbin, of the Reading road, President Corbin, of the Reading road, has heretofore been considered by the Knights of the Reading Company as willing and agreeable to listen to any reasonable demands or grievances, but Knights in this city say that he has already shown a desire to resist the order and its influence ever the Reading men, and they think that he has thrown down the gauntlet and prepared for the fight.

It is seldom that the General Executive Board is called upon to direct or settle a big strike, but it seems likely that it will take hold of the Reading strike because so much is at stake.

is at stake.

DISCUSSED BY COAL-HANDLERS. Although there was little or no work going

at Pier 6.

"Go on strike, is it?" he said, as if surprised at the question. "Not if I know it. There is no sympathy here with the Pennsylvania strikers as far as I know, and after our experience in striking last winter, you'll find very few of us along shore now who want to take another turn at it. We got enough of it then to last a long time.

"Besides, there is nobody who can order us out, for the majority working along shore

wery few of us along shore now who want to take another turn at it. We got enough of it then to last a long time.

"Besides, there is nobody who can order us out, for the majority working along shore now are non-union men. Except in the case of the elevated roads and one or two of the steamship lines and in private concerns, the men are nearly all scabs. I used to be a union man, but no more of it for me.

"I don't think they can win down in Philadelphia, because there are too many Italians that are ready to work at any wages. This striking business is a bad thing, and they are sure to get the worst of it."

Charles Farrelly, a shoveller, who works for the Old Dominion Line, where only non-union men are employed, said: "The coal strikers of the Reading road cannot win unless they can get the workers in New York and Baltimore to go in and assist them.

"The strike can affect but a few men in this city, and I don't think there is any chance in bringing about a sympathetic strike here, because nearly all the men in the business now are scabs. I think the strikers are bound to lose."

At the coal dock of E. W. Youmans, just above Canal street, where only union men are employed, the reporter found James Ryan, a young man, who said he belonged to the Union men here were heartily in sympathy with the Philadelphia strikers, and that he was looking for one of the biggest strikes that New York had ever seen.

"There are twice as many union coalhandlers in this city," he declared, "as there are scabs, and the men are very determined. I have heard it talked about in the union, and some branches have already been told to prepare to go out at any moment and are only waiting for orders, I am told.

"Mr. Youmans, the boss, who has about fifty men at work here, thinks that there is a going to be a strike in New York and has loaded down all his boats in Hoboken so as to be ready for it. The organization is not only going to call out the coal-shovellers and divers, but the freight-handlers all along the river front apid shut down

will be commed to union men."

"Are there more union than non-union men in the city?" he was asked.

"Indeed there are not," was the reply.

"Most all the steamship and railread companies now employ non-union men, and since last winter it does a man no good to belong to a union, so far as getting work is to a union, so far as getting work is con-

## MEN WHO DON'T WANT TO STRIKE.

John Mack, who said he belonged to the 'Longshoreman's Union, but worked principally at coal-shovelling for the steamship companies, was quite indignant when asked if there was any prospect of his striking in sympathy with the Reading employees.

"Indeed there'll be no strikehere this winter" he said." and you can bet anything you

"Indeed there'll be no strike here this winter," he said, "and you can bet anything you want to on it. We didn't go out last winter for these Pennsylvania people' and then get left in the end for nothing, and don't you forget it. Why those rascals had the gall, after our going on strike to help them to come up here and take our places when the strike was over. No, you can say that our union will not go out, I don't care who says it will."

Patsy Brown, another union 'longshoreman, also declared very emphatically that there would be no strike in this city, and that no power on earth could get him out again in the winter, and Pat Wheelan, his companion, was still more forcible in the ex-

companion, was still more forcible in the ex-pression of his opinion when he said: "To biazes with the Philadelphia strikers.

They're no good, and, besides that, they're a set of traitors. After the way they served us last winter when we stood out seven weeks for them, and starved ourselves and our fam. for them, and starved ourselves and our families to help them along, and then going back on us, I don't think it will be very easy for them to get us into such a hole again."

John Connolly, also a union man, declared that so long as he could get employment at \$1 a day he would not go on strike for any Philadelphia crowd, and said he thought the strike would fail because the people down in Pennsylvania had no organization.

Dennis Murphy, a coal-heaver for the Guion line, told the reporter that he intended to keep out of any strike. "I got all I wanted of the business last year, and it made a good many a sight sieker than it did me."

# Philanthropist Corcoran Ninety Years Old.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A sensational report was current here this morning to the effect that the venerable philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, had suffered a severe relapse and was not expected to recover. He was suddenly seized while at church recover. It was survived into his carriage.

His physician, Dr. Garnet, has been with him almost constantly, but states that there is no occasion for immediate alarm. Mr. Corcoran celebrates his nintieth birthday to-day.

## Brooklyn News at a Glance.

Three unknown men were having a good time last night in Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, and managed to take all the beauty out of a large light of glass in a store at the carner of Union street and Sixth avenue. It will cost \$125 to repair the damage

James Weich, of Jersey City, was arrested earline morning by a member of the Bridge Polic force on complaint of Sakoonkeeper Heary Martin of 52 Sands street, Brooklyn. Martin complaine that the visitor from Jersey had entered his salesp by forcing open the rear door.

# NO LONGER A SEA MONSTER.

#### THE BIG RAFT BROKEN UP BY THE WAVES AND HOPELESSLY LOST.

The Steamer Enterprise Found It Scattered About the Sen, 135 Miles from Where the Miranda Lost It-In Cant. McCalla's Opinion It Can Do No Harm to Ocean Steamers-Mr. Leary to Suc for Damages.

"That big timber raft has been scattered n 27,000 different directions, and she's not

worth a dollar to any one." This was said to a World reporter this norning by Capt. Bowman McCalla, of the United States man-of-war Enterprise. The steamer had just returned from her five days' voyage in search of the mammoth bundle of timber, and lay snugly in her dock at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Her officers and men, cheated by cruel fate out of the pleasure of spending Christmas Day with their wives and sweethearts in the city, came ashore at the earliest moment, bent upon making the most of the remaining period of festivity.

Capt. McCalla, however, had no immediate desire to leave the comfortable cabin, and the reporter chatted with him for half an hour about the situation and its possibilities. A big chart was spread out on the table, and

A big chart was spread out on the table, and
the Captain traced with his finger the course
taken by the Enterprise.

"After crusing for eight or ten hours in the
immediate neighborhood of the spet where
the raft was abandoned," he said, "we
headed about east-southeast and kept a sharp
lookout during the following day and night.

lookout during the following day and night.
On Friday afternoon we changed our course
to nearly due south and kept it up until about
10 o'clock Saturday morning.
At that bour the lookout aloft sighted a
number of white-pine logs, and a few
hours afterwards we came upon the main
body. That was in latitude 39 deg. 33 min.
north, longitude 68 deg. 10 min. west, about
135 miles from the place where the Miranda
abandoned the raft.

abandoned the raft.

"From the time that we sighted the logs we cruised about in a zigzag course until we had inclosed an area of about a thousand

and inclosed an area of about a thousand square miles.

An impression seems to have got abroad that the logs were found within a small area and very close together. That is altogether erroneous. The raft has gone literally to pieces, and no two were found together. The logs are of different sizes, and there are many kinds of wood. ands of wood.

winds of wood.

"For the past week the weather has been unusually rough, and the currents in that neighborhood are very strong, consequently the logs have been scattered to the four quarters of the globe, and every moment increases the distance between them.

"It is my firm conviction that not the slightest danger threatens any ocean steamer or merchant vessel from this floating timber. In the first place, it will not be found except by a stray log at a time, in the usual paths taken by ocean vessels,

"Even if it should it would not be dangerous. The logs have no momentum or im-

"Even if it should it would not be dangerous. The logs have no momentum or impulse of their own, and they will be pushed
aside by the advance wave made by an approaching vessel. If the logs were in a narrow
channel like the Sound or the East River
they might get in the way of the screws of
vessels, but in the open sea that is an impossibility.

"The Enterprise steamed at the rate of
twelve knots an hour among them with perfect safety."

man Ocean and the Irish Sea, and in course of time some of them may make their way to the Arctic Ocean.

"It is a hopeless case to recover any of the timber, and I think these clever gentlemen in Nova Scotia will have to give up the big raft idea. I'm sorry for Mr. Leary, but he ought to have known better than to try to make such a trip at this time of the year."

Merchant seamen in general and exception make such a trip at this time of the year."

Merchant seamen in general, and especially
those in the timber carrying trade, express a
grim satisfaction over the disaster. The universal criticism is made that the course of the

versal criticism is made that the course of the raft from the Bay of Fundy was most unwisely directed.

Said Capt, J. B. Stark, of the schooner Evelind: "The Miranda went altogether too far south. She exposed herself unnecessarily to rough weather and strong currents. If any one will look at the map they will see that the proper course would have been through Vineyard Sound, where there is a deep channel five miles wide and where Capt. Leseman would have been able to anchor in perfect safety until fair weather came. Instead of that he came 200 miles further down, where he was quite unprotected from the gale."

The reporter placed this statement before

gale."
The reporter placed this statement before Capt. McCalla and Lieuts. Stuart and Berryman, and they indorsed it in emphatic terms.
Mr. James D. Leary, the owner of the raft, is proceeding against the Miranda for its loss. He will apply to the courts to-morrow for an attachment against the vessel. The Miranda's owners say that there was a clause in the contract providing against accidents of wind and weather, and that therefore they are not liable.

#### PRISONERS FROM BATTLE ROW. Tough Jack " in Jail for Stoning a Police-

#### man and " Bull " O'Brien on the Island. Phillip Strange, alias John Goff, alias

Tough Jack," twenty-two years old, of 1212 econd avenue; George Loris, alias "Bull" O'Brien, nineteen years old, of 938 First avenue, and Jeremiah Cornird, twenty years old, of 416 East Sixty-fourth street, who were arrested last evening on a charge of assaulting Policemen Sharkey and Haregan in Battle row, in East Sixty-third street, were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court this

orning.
It was charged that Strange struck Police-It was charged that Strange struck Police-man Sharkey on the leg with a stone, that Lewis threw a large stone through the plate-glass window of Matilda Maple's store at 416 East Sixty-fourth street, and that Cronin took a general part in the assault. Strange was bommitted to await the result of the injuries infilted, Levis was sent to the Island for six months, and Cronin, against whom there was no specific complaint, was discharged.

whom there was no special companie, but discharged.

Policeman Harrigan, who received a serious scalp wound, is in Bellevue Hospital, but his injuries are not considered serious. His assailant has not yet been arrested.

Henry Laux, a German baker, age fifty-two years, of 157 DeLancey street, died suddenly at the Gouverneur Hospital last night. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that apoplexy was the cause of death.

# "NO HOPE FOR ME BUT DEATH."

# Lucile A. Foster's Faithless Lover Drives

INPECTAL TO THE WORLD.] WORCESTER, Dec. 26.- A striking case of man's perfidy and woman's wrong was brought to the attention of the public by the arrest for forgery of Lucile A. Foster, twentyyears old, by Detective Colby last night. The arrest was quietly and secretly effected, and only her intimate friends knew of the affair, as the police afforded her every opportunity to settle the case.

The offense alleged is the forgery of the name of George Sessions, an undertaker, as an indorsement on the back of four notes.

About five weeks ago Miss Foster went into he office of H. F. Arms, a money-lender, and wanted to negotiate a loan of \$50. She was told she could have the money if some responsible party would indorselher note, and she named over several, among whom was George Sessions. Arms told her that his name would do if he would sign, and after making out a note she carried it away to get Mr. Sessions's indersement.

She returned soon after with the note properly indorsed, as Mr. Arms thought, and he paid her the money. The note was made out to run six months, at the usual brokers' rate of interest.

Miss Foster then went to A. B. F. Kinney another broker, and had no difficity in get-ting him to accept another note for \$50, to run for one month, with Mr. Sessions's in-

dorsement. Real Estate Agent H. S. Knight was next Real Estate Agent H. S. Kinght was next seen by the young lady, and he also counted out \$50 on her note for one month, and to complete her round she obtained \$50 from Goulding & Murphy, two of the sharpest and most experienced of the fraternity of money-lenders.

George Sessions's name was signed as an George Sesaone's name was signed as an indorsement on every check, and, strange as it may seem, resembled in no particular the genuine signature. The first name, George, was written out in full instead of being abbreviated, as the old gentleman invariably signs his autograph.

DISCOVERT OF THE PORGERIES. After receiving \$230, Miss Foster was not seen by her easy wictins until yesterday, when she called to see Mr. Arms again, and wanted to be accommodated with \$25 on the same terms. She had the usual check, but since her last visit Arms had discovered

but since her last visit. Arms had discovered that George Sessions's name on the check he held had been forged.

He told her that she had deceived him and unless she made good the amount at once she should be arrested. She gave him her gold watch and chain and a note indorsed by a man named Pellet, which he received and let her off.

She also paid another visit to Kinney and

let her off.

She also paid another visit to Kinney and was found here by the police, who had been put on her track. She was not arrested, however until late at night and was then found at the Parker House. AGAIN THE FAITHLESS LOVER.

The story of the girl is a very sad one. She belongs in Lunenberg, in this State, and was educated for a teacher, but she disliked the business and her guardian—her parents being dead—refused to have anything more to do with her.

She worked as a telegraph operator in Boston and came to this city last spring and was employed in a family where she was acquainted.

Later she went to Westboro and secured work in the straw shop there. She came

Later she went to Westboro and secured work in the straw shop there. She came back to this city last September, and lived at the Waldo House for three weeks, representing that she was engaged at the Court-House. At the end of that time she was obliged to leave, and left her watch for security. She then went to board at the Parker House. She lived there off and on until December, and attracted considerable attention by her strange conduct. twelve knots an hour among them with perfect safety."

"Would it not be a paying speculation for vessels to go in search of this valuable timber?" Capt. McCalla was asked.

"Not at all." he returned. "I doubt if today any vessel, by keeping the keenest lookout, could find a score of the logs in a week's cruise. If it did, it would be impracticable to send out boats and get them aboard. It would not pay for the labor even if a thousand of them were found.

"Two weeks from now these logs will be found floating in the Bay of Biseay, the German Ocean and the Irish Sea, and in course of time some of them may make their way to the

her betrayer she refuses to disclose.
On Dec. 12 she went to Boston placed herself under medical treatment, and has just

eturned. It is surmised by the police that she forged

It is surmised by the police that she forged these notes to pay the expenses of her visit to Boston, as her lover proved false and re-fused to give her the least help.

The circumstances of her visit, as well as the name of the doctor who attended her and who received \$75 for his services, are known to the police here and they intend to make a further invention. further investigation.

Miss Foster had some property left to her by her parents, but it is still in litigation, and perhaps she failed to receive money enough from this source to take up the notes

when they became due.

She was in charge of the police matron last night and seemed to appreciate her position keenly, as she sobbed bitterly in her lonely quarters and sighed: "There's no hope for me but death."

The unfortunate girl has attracted much

me but death."

The unfortunate girl has attracted much sympathy among those to whom her story is known and an effort will be made to settle the case against her.

## GEORGE COFFIN DEAD.

#### For Many Years the Faithful Janitor of Tammany Hall.

Coffin, the janitor of Tammany George Hall, died last evening at his residence, 145 East Fourteenth street. He was seventy years of age.

Mr. Coffin was well known to the air, comin was well known to the politicians who have belonged to the Wigwam during the past twenty years. He officiated as doorkeeper for the Committee 2n Organization, and the Tammany Hall chiefs and braves had to be recognized by him before they were permitted to enter the secret chamber.

chamber.

He was an Englishman by birth, but had lived in this city for more than fifty years. He was a strong parsisan and made it a point not to recognize a politician who second from the organization.

Mr. Coffin was one of the greatest admirors of John Kelly, and when that leader died his grief was deep and sincere. He leaves a married daughter, who has had some experience as a comic opera singer.

At a recent meeting of the Tammany Hall leaders \$100 was voted the veteran jamitor as a Christmas present. He was appointed jan-

a Christmas present. He was appointed jan-itor of Tammany Hall through the influence of the late Augustus Scholl. Did the Boy Shoot His Mother?

NEWBURG, Dec. 23. -- Mrs. Catharine Cassedy,

wife of Thomas Castedy, of this city, died yester day and was buried early this morning. Rumors day and was buried early this morning. Rumors of a shooting case reached the ears of the local reporters, who investigated. They learned that two weeks ago Mrs. Cassedy was shot in the neck with a bullet from a toy pistol in the hands of her tenyear-old son. The attending physician made no report of the case to the Coroner, and now there are conflicting stories as to how the shooting occurred. The boy says is was accidental, while others say the boy says is was accidental, while others say the boy shot his mother while say was punishing him. The death certificate gives the cause of death as explicamia. Cassedy denied the story of the shooting, and said the woman died from rheumatism, An investigation is in progress and the body will be exhumed.

# TIRED OF BROOKLYN'S JAIL

#### JOHN KRAUSE LEAVES IT WITH THE HELP OF A TOWEL ROPE.

Not Willing to Stend Trial on a Charge of Being Implicated With Greenwald in the Marder of Lyman S. Weeks-He Bends the Bar of His Cell Window and Makes His Escape-The Charges Against Him.

John Krause, who was implicated in the murder of Lyman S. Weeks last March, and who was a principal witness in the trial of Greenwald, who was convicted of the crime escaped from the civil prison of Raymond Street Jail at a late hour Sunday night.

He was held a witness by order of District-Attorney Ridgway.

The civil prison is on the top floor of the jail. The Warden lives on the same floor, on the other side of the hall. Between the civil prison and the hallway there is an iron door which divides the Warden's apartments.

The civil prison consists of a suit of rooms Krause occupied the last room on the righthand side of the prison. There is a window in the room on the outside of which the centre bar runs. At the top of the bar is a small bolt and a nut which secures it. Krause made his escape by unfastening the

nut, taking out the bolt, and bending the bar THE STREET to a semicircle, which required much strength.

Krause had carefully planned his escape, as the details show. He took three roller towels, cut them in two and fastened them to the first cross-bar from the civil prison, making a rope.

Then he threw a blanket out of the window on to the cobblestones in the yard. He then lowered the window from the top, pushed back the bolt and unfastened the nut. Then

back the bolt and unfastened the nut. Then he lowered himself by means of the rope, the cross bars acting as a stepladder.

When he reached the last window he dropped to the blanket beneath, thus making good his escape.

The hospital wall was all that stood in the way of himself and freedom. Krause quickly overcame this by taking the pole off one of the vans and placing it between the gate and the lowest portion of the wall.

It is one of the best-planned of the escapes that have been made from this jail.

Warden Burroughs, when seen by a World Purporter, said: "This is the first time that the civil prison has been beaten. It is a most remarkable escape. The idea was very clever on Krause's part. I have notified every precinct in Brooklyn."

The prisoner who carries the food to the

on Krause's part. I have houned every pre-cinct in Brooklyn,"

The prisoner who carries the food to the witnesses in the civil prison was the first to learn of the escape. Finding Krause gome he went to the window and was startled at seeing the bar bent. Looking into the mat-ter further he saw the rope made of towel-ling.

ling.
Warden Burroughs was quickly notified and an investigation was immediately begun, which disclosed the circumstances of the

which disclosed the circumstances of the escape.

Krause's escape recalls the crime for which Greenwald will in all probability hang. As is well known, it was the nurder of Lyman S. Weeks shortly after midnight on the morning of March 16, at his house, 1071 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Weeks was a commercial traveller who had saved a little money. A few weeks before his death he purchased the house that he was murdered in.

On the night in question he was about to tetire when he heard a noise in the basement.

On the night in question he was about to retire when he heard a noise in the basement. He started downstairs in his stocking feet, lighting the gas in the hall on his way and closing the bathroom door with a bang.

This noise startled the burglar or burglars, and when Mr. Weeks reached the diningroem, where the scuffle took place, his assailant was waiting for him. During the row that followed a shot was fired.

Mr. Weeks heard the souffle and the report of the postol, and running to one of the front windows, shouted for help. He saw a man run down De Kaib avenue and dart into one of the side streets towards Broadway.

man run down De Kalb avenue and dart into one of the side streets towards Broadway.

Neighbors who responded to the cries found the husband lying dead upon the floor, and magazine truggle were evident in the disorder 4 general truggle were evident in the disorder 4 general truggle were evident in the coware had it general truggle were evident in the floor, and a reward of \$2,000 was offered by the city. Subsequently the amount was greatly added to.

Inspector Byrnes's men first arrested Pete Inglis, whom two New York policemen identified as the man who shot them in Harlem. Two Brooklyn policemen, who had been similarly treated for asking a man where he was going at 2 A. M. two nights prior to the murder of Mr. Weeks, also identified him. But he proved an alibi and escaped.

der of Mr. Weeks, also identified him. But he proved an alibi and escaped.

A few weeks later Krause, one of a "gang" of Bowery lodging-house thieves captured by Inspector Byrnes's men for complicity in a robbery on Jersey City Heights, told the Inspector that Greenwald, one of his partners in crime, had declined to go to Brooklyn on a thieving expedition, saying that the police were after him because he had "done a man up" over there.

Greenwald and his chum, "Butch" Miller, were arrested, and largely on the evi-The effect of a slight line of bistre under the eye is too make it seem more brilliant and larger. But when it is laid on so that the eyelashes crop out from a sticky little ridge of black, the result is not an Oriental houri impression, but more as if the damsel had been "made up" by the cosmetic of a fist sent rather forcibly against her optic.

The stick of darkening color can be obtained at any drug store, and the dear girls lay it on as if they were bootblacks.

It is the funniest thing in the world to be passing down the Bowery and suddenly see a pair of these blackened eyes a square off, peering from some young woman's face.

had "done a man up" over there,
Greenwald and his chum, "Butch"
Miller, were arrested, and largely on the evidence of Kranse and John Baker, another member of the "gang," Greenwald was convicted after a long trial.

It has also been a question in the minds of the detectives whether Greenwald fired the shot, although they believe he was present at the murder.

shot, although they believe he was present at the murder.

On last Tuesday the appeal in the case of Greenwald came before the Court of Appeals for argument. District. Attorney Ridgway was present, but the counsel for the condemned man failed to appear, and consequently, on motion of Mr. Ridgway, the Court dismissed the appeal and affirmed the conviction of murder in the first degree. Lawyer Rinsley, counsel for the condemned man, is confident of reopening the case, as he says it was the fault of the District. Attorney why he was not present.

present.
Supt. Campbell has sent out a general alarm to the police in all the principal cities.

At a late hour this afternoon Krause had not been captured.

#### Trailing Their Brother's Murderer. CENTRE, Ala., Dec. 25.—The trial of Carroll McBee, charged with the murder of young Hardwick, committed here about twenty-three years

ago, ended yesterday in a verdict of not guilty. ago, ended yesterday in a verdict of not guity, The dramatic story of the sleuth-like trailing of their brother's murderer by the Hardwick boys, who for twenty-two years never relaxed their viginance, would fill a large volume. The brothers believed McBee to be the slayer, and for all those long years they continued their search for him. Time, money, hardship and expense were not considered. At last they found Carroll McBee, who has been found "not guilty," and the Hardwick boys must begin anew their search for a brother's murderer.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Doc. 25. - Edward Buckly and John Holleran got into an altercation in a Canal street saloon on Nov. 25. Holleran felled Buckly to she floor and then bit him over the eye. The wound swelled up, became very painful and erystocias set in, resulting in Buckly's death yesterday, Holleran has been arrested and held for the Grand Jury. He denies the biting.

Death Followed from a Man's Bite.

# NO STANDING AS A HUSBAND

#### YOUNG HIGGINS LOCKED UP INSTEAD-OF GETTING AN HEIRESS.

Doctors to Decide Whether He is Sans-Father Sheedy Denies That He Married Him to Miss Alexander, and Says He is Crazy-The Young Lady Safe From His Love Letters for a Time at Least.

Francis Higgins, the young Irishman whose present title to fame lies almost entirely in his claim that he is the proud husband of Miss Anna Alexander, of 84 Prospect place, Brooklyn, a blooming young heiress, appeared before Justice Kenna, in Brooklyn, this morning to see what the Police Court thought of

Corpulent Fenton Rockwell, the lawyer for the young man, was on hand with a large amount of conviction which he was ready to shed abroad that Miss Anna Alexander was Mrs. Francis Higgins. The Court, however, before considering

Higgins's standing as a busband, ordered an examination by competent authorities of the gray matter in Francis's cerebral region to see if it had a healthy normal tint or if it vasn't a little too dark for mental health. In the mean time, until the experts decide

avenue. Higgins is a very neat young fellow, about twenty-four years old, quiet-mannered, and good enough looking not to make it a moral

act to look upon him and not be moved to wrath.

Miss Alexander is about the same age and possesses one charm which Mr. Higgins lacks—a plenteous bank account. She claims that her pretending husband is unknown to her, except through the medium of his handwriting, which Higgins used to exercise for her benefit in amorous epistles, in which she is addressed as his wife.

Higgins has been a nurse for two or three years in Flatbush Hospital. Mr. Alexander died last year after having been in St. Mary's Hospital for some time. It was shortly after his death that his daughter began to receive Higgins's loving letters.

She tried to escape from them by flying to Europe. When she returned the letters begun, until she had Higgins arrested as a means of checking his unwelcome correspondence.

and on going to the first floor saw a large powerful with a dark lantern in his hand making for the girls' room and a second man spondence.
Higgins was for some time sexton for Father Without once thinking of the consequence or the odds against him, Mr. Gould sprang on the man with the lantern and then comon the man with the lantern and then com-menced a struggle for the mastery.

Mr. Gould made several ineffectual at-tempts to throw the burglar off the banister, but he was no match for his antagonist, who reached into his hip pocket, secured his re-volver, and fired over his shoulder at Mr. Gould, the ball passing in close proximity to his head.

spendence.

Higgins was for some time sexton for Father Sheehy, the pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, at the corner of De Kaib and Tompkins avenues. A World reporter called on Father Sheehy to see what he knew about the case.

Higgins had sued the priest for some money due him, employing the legal services of I. Worden Gedney. He got the money. Last May he wanted Gedney to take up his case against Miss Alexander. He claimed to have been married to her by Father Sheehy.

Father Sheehy, a tall, stout man with dark complexion and jet black eyes, said to the reporter, when he had been asked what he knew about the case: "Is there any Miss Alexander?"

The reporter assured him there was.

''Higgins worked here as sexton." Father Sheehy said. ''The man is mad. Sometimes he is sane enough, but at others his eyes roll and he shows great nervous excitement.

''One day he came to me and said: 'Father, I want you marry me to Miss Alexander.' I told him this was not a place for lunatios and turned him out.

"Believe me, as an expert in human nature, that there is nothing in this. I did not marry them."

'If you had wouldn't the marriage be in Gould, the ball passing in close proximity to his head.

The burglar then fired a second shot, which passed through the index finger of Mr. Gould's right hand and lodged in the ceiling. This had the desired effect, and Mr. Gould let go his hold of the ruffan, who, taking advantage of the ruffan, who, taking advantage of the respite, made for the stairs with Mr. Gould on his heels. When about half way down the burglars turned and fired a parting shot at Mr. Gould, but this also missed its mark. The two men escaped by the front door with about \$50 worth of silverware.

that there is nothing in this. I did not have them."

"If you had wouldn't the marriage be in the paraphernalia of a toilet table he begins to think that beauty in the gentler sex is quite an art. The really artistic "maker up" looks at securing somelooks at securing somelooks at securing somelooks at securing somelooks.

"It wou had wouldn't the marriage be in the register of the church and would there not be witnesses?" asked the reporter.

"Yes. I don't believe he ever saw Miss at Catholic."

The father had nothing to say against Higgins's character. He said he thought writing letters of this kind was a weakness of Higgins's. He admitted that Higgins had brought with for his money.

"I had to pay him," he said, with a laugh-

an art. The really artistic "maker up" looks at securing something like deception in her coloring. The lilywhite, the rouges, the bistre, and the blue Programme of the Events to be Decided To-

> Hudson Driving Park to-morrow (Tuesday) are as follows:

> Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for horses that have run and not won at Guttenburg during the meeting; five furlongs.

Allanoko .... Tantivy .... Talleyrand .... 15 Footprints... 15 Mahnetu 15 John Finn... 15 Koko... SECOND RACE.

Rl Trinidad ...

Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for fall Lb. 108 Dixzy Brunette... 108 Bradburn 194 Marguerite..... 194 Gilt ..... Veto .... Lewis.

passing down the bowery and saderly see a spir of these blackened eyes a square off, peering from some young woman's face.

A rascal of a newsboy, with both eyes symmetrically "blacked" by an infant Sullivan of Paradise Park, would look like a bloodrelation of one of these cosmetized Shes—a congested blood relation.

And yet the dear things do it to make themselves pretty! Heaven save the mark! If they would only give their eyes a good washing with pure, clean water, and rub their young checks with a crash towel, they would get a coloring from a brisk walk that would beat anything that France ever turned out.

Let nature use the "hare's foot" and put on the rouge of a keen winter's atmosphere, girls, and leave the blacking out. Your eyes are bright enough. Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second; for all ages; selling allowances; mile and a furiong. Bright Eyes .. FIFTH RACE.

Racing begins at 1.30 P. M.

24 hours beginning at 8

o'clock to-day.
For New Jersey, Con-necticul and Basiern New York, Rair, Joseph stightly, colder, with the

him as a husband.

whether Higgins is qualified to say if he is a married man or not, he will languish in durance vile at the police station, 854 Gates

et to look upon him and not be moved to

BACING AT GUTTENBURG.

The entries for the races to be run at the North

Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for all ages; to carry 110 lb.; maidens allowed 10 lb.; ages; to carry 110 lb. three-quarters of a mile

THIRD BACK

FOURTH BACE.

Purse, \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for ages, to carry 25 lb. above the scale, selling lowances; seven furiongs. Lb. 131 Weaver..... 128 Commotion... 128 Marguerite... 125 Sight-Unson Justin Mack.

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, -Weather indications to

